

\$66,000,000 WAGE LOSS IN GREAT BUILDING TIE-UP

None Can Tell the Cost to Employers of Fight That Has Kept 125,000 Men Idle for 100 Days Following Ruin or Fight.

125,000 MEN IDLE ONE HUNDRED DAYS IN BUILDING TIE-UP.

Building tie-up began on May 3. Immediate cause, a factional fight in the United Board of Building Trades over the admission of unskilled labor representatives, added to the strike and lock-out of the material drivers, or teamsters. Number of labor unions affected, 41. Number of workmen made idle, 125,000. Average wage of men per day, \$4. Total loss in wages to date, \$66,000,000. Total number of firms affected, 2,100. Total amount of capital tied up, \$100,000,000. Chief development of the tie-up, the arrest and indictment of Sam Parks and Richard Carvel, walking delegates, on charges of extortion.

For fourteen weeks the entire building industry of the city of New York has been at a standstill—paralyzed by the conflict waging between capital and labor. Untold millions have been burned up and more millions are swiftly following. An army of 125,000 men has been kept in utter idleness. More than \$100,000,000 has been rendered useless, inert.

In this conflict of dollars and brawn the labor unions have sustained a wage loss that time can never repair. Every day of the nearly one hundred that the battle has been waging they have sacrificed approximately in earnings \$660,000, or a grand total of about \$66,000,000. To hazard an estimate of the cost of the war to capital would be next to impossible.

This tie-up of the building trades of the city dates from May 3, although there had been sharp skirmishing between the opposing forces for several weeks prior to that date. Subordinate trades were squabbling with each other. The Brotherhood of Carpenters engaged in a war of extermination on the Amalgamated Association of Carpenters. This and other skirmishes between labor elements and capital were merely preliminaries to the battle royal that was soon to follow.

CAUSES LOST SIGHT OF.

In the struggle the real causes of the war were speedily lost sight of. Even the leaders in the conflict soon forgot what had served to bring it on. So far as the public was concerned, it is entirely probable that it never had a clear conception of the causes underlying the industrial warfare. The people generally knew only that something life 125,000 men were in idleness in the city and that in consequence every building operation had stopped.

To attempt to give more than the immediate causes that led up to the conflict would necessitate the writing of an industrial history covering the last decade or more. The causes are cumulative. They date back to a time when many of the labor unions that are now so powerful had not come into existence, or were mere infants in swaddling clothes. Every year has seen these unions grow enormously in strength, and every year has contributed some new grievance against their employers.

Strikes grew more and more frequent. The demands of the unions upon employers gradually rendered it necessary for capital to trench itself. The organization of what is known as the Employers' Association was the final step taken in the effort to resist the encroachment of the labor unions. They had at last compelled their employers in the city to do what they have been doing for many years—organize. Up to that time the employers had had no effective organization.

LITTLE FIGHT A SPARK.

The little spark that finally exploded the whole industrial magazine was a fight in the United Board of Building Trades. That powerful organization was split into two factions over the question of the admission of unskilled trades into its councils. It was at this point that Samuel Parks, walking delegate for the Housecarpenters and Bridgemen's Union, took the middle of the stage. He and his lieutenants had organized the material drivers (unskilled), and he demanded that they should be admitted to the United Board of Building Trades. The majority of the skilled trades violently opposed this step, and the result was that the latter withdrew from the United Board and formed a rival organization, with none but representatives of the skilled trades in it.

The material drivers were already out on strike. They had made a demand for higher wages and shorter hours, and this demand had been refused by the employers. Only a few days after this strike was declared the employers retaliated by ordering a lockout of the drivers. The building material then on hand was speedily exhausted, and one by one the big contractors found themselves forced to abandon work on their contracts.

AFFECTED THE SUBWAY.

This strike and lockout of the drivers had its effect not only on the building operations of the city, but spread to the subway and seriously retarded progress all along the line of the tunnel. To complicate this situation the rockmen and excavators were striking for higher wages and shorter hours.

When the employers finally began to hire non-union drivers the union men employed on all building operations at once retaliated by refusing to handle any of the material delivered by these men. That, then, was the next step in the complete tie-up of the building industry. One by one the different trades were called out, and before the public realized the seriousness of the situation there was an army of 125,000 idle men in the city and not a hammer or saw going in all New York.

At that time the labor unions presented almost a solid front, and every effort tending to bring about a peaceful settlement of the struggle was abortive. Complete submission on the part of the employers, they declared, was the only condition on which they would consent to a resumption of work.

The employers were equally firm in their stand. They were determined to leave their millions tied up for all time to come unless the labor unions agreed to an unconditional surrender. They declared that they would prefer to go to utter ruin and bankruptcy than to make any further concessions. They said that to continue under the conditions that had obtained for the last two or more years meant heavy loss to them, and for that reason they would listen to no compromise measures.

OFFERED TO ARBITRATE.

At this point the Civic Federation stepped in and proffered its services in the interests of peace. The members met representatives of the opposing forces and reviewed the situation. Suggestions were made for a common meeting ground, but the labor unions would have none of it, and the employers were no less emphatic in their veto. Then the State Labor Commission took a hand in the fight. Several conferences were held, peace terms were suggested, arguments were made; but all to no purpose. The employers said they were determined to fight it out; so did the labor unions.

Then came what is known as the "arbitration plan." This was the compromise measure prepared by the Employers' Association. The original draught was to do away entirely with the walking delegates—that bane of the contractors' existence. The bulldogs of labor—the Sam Parkses—had driven them to bay and they meant to agree only to such terms of peace as would bury him for all time to come.

But that "arbitration plan" was simply scouted by the unions. They declared their very existence depended in great measure on that same objectionable walking delegate.

When it became evident to the employers that peace could never be

Ehrich Bros.

6TH AV., 22d and 23d STS., NEW YORK.

Sweeping Reductions in all summer lines make prices now which no wise woman can afford to miss. Old Lots, ends of lines and Remnants will also be a feature of Friday and Saturday's selling in the new famous

Red Letter Sale

Store open Saturdays till 1 P. M.

35c. Each for Shirts
Worth 75 Cents

In Friday and Saturday's Red Letter Sale. Men's Shirts at 35c. each—especially when they are seventy-five-cent shirts—are scarce enough; but we've got them for Friday's selling.

You'll want a dozen of them when you see them; beautiful patterns, made up to perfection; most every shirt has separate cuffs and every size is here.

35c

15c. for Women's 29c.
Sample Hosiery.

These are some of the best quality hosiery we have ever had. They are made of the finest materials and are of the latest design. They are sold at a great sacrifice.

15c

Wool and Wash Fabrics; Red-Letter Prices.

Astounding Values During the Red-Letter Sale.

Batistes, value 10c., now.....5c.	Silk Finished Chambrays, value 12c., now.....10c.	Serge Suitings, value 25c., now.....12c.
Ginghams, value 10c., now.....5c.	Cheviot Suitings, value 25c., now.....12c.	Mohairs, 50 inches wide, value 15c., now.....10c.
Linen Suitings, value 25c., now.....12c.	Swivel Silks, value 30c., now.....15c.	Black Jacquards, 45 inches wide, value 50c., now.....25c.

Women's Umbrellas. Red Letter Prices.

Women's 26-inch Umbrellas, with case and tassel, handles of Brazilian horn, pearl and silver, pearl and gold and selected hard natural wood; value \$1.50 to \$2.00; Red-Letter price.....98c

39c. for Women's \$1.25 Neckwear.

Hand-made Russian Collars; some on batiste, others on silk, in white and cream or Arabian shades, suitable for waist or coat trimming; worth 98c. to \$1.25 each; Red-Letter price.....39c

Infants' Wear.

Children's Muslin DRAWERS—Hom and cluster of tucks and ruffles; sizes 2 to 12 years. None sent C. O. D. Value 15c.; Red-Letter price.....9c

Babies' DRESSES, in fine cambric, Mother Hubbard, square yoke, with two insertions of embroidery and cluster of tucks; also bishop style, with hemstitched ruffle at neck and sleeves; sizes 6 months to 2 years; value 49c.....25c

Babies' Lawn CAPS, several rows of fine tucks and cordings, finished with fine Val. edge; all sizes; value 49c.....25c

Infants' Cambric SLIPS, yoke of embroidery and cluster of fine tucks, full skirt, deep hem; value 49c.....25c

Babies' Nainsook DRESSES, Mother Hubbard; several styles; sizes 6 months to 2 years; value 79c.....49c

Fountain Pens.

The Mercantile Fountain, equal to any pen manufactured. Guaranteed and kept filled for 1 year. Friday, only.....89c

13c. for 25c. Writing Paper.

Splendid Bargain in WRITING PAPER, Imperial Satin Wove, cabinet, 60 sheets of paper, 60 envelopes; 25c. value; for Friday, only.....13c

29c. for Women's Wash Petticoats.

Wash PETTICOATS, made of striped seersucker, trimmed with one ruffle; Red-Letter price.....29c

39c. for Seersucker Petticoats.

Wash PETTICOATS, made of striped seersucker, trimmed with three ruffles; also some made of chambray, in pink and lavender; trimmed with accordion-pleated flounce, finished with strappings; Red-Letter price.....39c

39c. for 75c. Made Veils.

Crepe Chiffon VEILS, 1 1/2 yards long, chenille dotted, all colors; value 75c.; each.....39c

made with such an arbitrary plan it was decided to modify the terms of the original so as to continue the life of the walking delegate, only he was to be shorn of nearly every vestige of his car-like power. He must be deprived of his most effective weapon—the power to call the men of his union out on strike whenever he deemed that there was sufficient cause.

FOR PERMANENT BOARD.

Thereupon the new "arbitration plan" was launched. According to its terms every dispute was to be submitted for adjustment to a regularly constituted board in which employer and employee had equal representation, and the decision of this board must be final, both sides to the dispute being enjoined to accept its terms. The walking delegate could no longer call men out on strike no difference what the provocation might be.

Fourteen out of thirty-seven unions finally accepted this peace plan, and it was generally believed that the backbone of the great building tie-up had at last been broken. The public was ready to accept the sanguine statement of the employers that within a few days, or weeks at most, every one of the unions would come into the arbitration fold. But not so. The recalcitrant unions stood out against the "arbitration plan," the Housecarpenters' organization taking the lead in the warfare against it.

The fact that the Fuller Construction Company, the largest building concern in the city, refused to join the Employers' Association in this plan was another stumbling block. Without the co-operation of this company the employers found themselves confronted with another foe.

PEACE WITH FULLER COMPANY.

The housesmiths, dominated by Sam Parks, their walking delegate, made peace with the Fuller Company, and by this shrewd step secured a new and powerful ally. The Fuller Company had work for nearly 90 per cent. of the housesmiths, so that the suffering entailed by their long enforced idleness could be speedily mitigated. But they would not lift a hand for a member of the Employers' Association, the father of the "arbitration plan," and this had the effect of holding up every building operation upon which its members were engaged, for none of the other trades could go on with their part in the work until the housesmiths had reared the skeletons for them to finish. And it is this situation that confronts the building trades of New York to-day.

The employers are open in their declaration that Sam Parks alone is responsible for the miscarriage of the arbitration plan. They say that if it had not been for him every building operation in the city would be under way and not a skilled mechanic in the whole army of 125,000 idle if he had not balked their plans.

When the employers found that Parks was determined to defeat their arbitration plan and continue the warfare, using the housesmiths as his weapon, they carried their case to District Attorney Jerome. They submitted evidence to show that he had been guilty of extortion. The Grand Jury found indictments against him and there are still pending, Parks securing bail.

SEES MOB SPIRIT IN ORGANIZED LABOR

President Parry, of the National Association of Manufacturers, Tells Chautauquans that It Is Rampant.

CHAUTAUQUA, Aug. 12.—An address which will arouse universal interest and comment throughout the country was delivered here to-day by D. M. Parry, President of the National Association of Manufacturers. Mr. Parry spoke on "Mob Spirit in Organized Labor."

"Mob spirit is a relic of the barbarous stage of human development. In this country in the last year there have been many mobs of different kinds, but to my mind the most dangerous of them all is the mob of organized labor. It is not a mob of the ignorant, but of the kind of an association, labor or other, which is organized for lawful and beneficent purposes, but organized labor, as it is conducted to-day, stands convicted by its own leaders as a lawless organization."

"During the last year the attempts to force men to give allegiance to arbitrary laws that will control industry independent of the laws of the country have resulted in mob conditions in many of the leading centers. Supremacy of law and order has sustained not only many severe shocks, but the nation has also lost millions of dollars by the organized idleness of thousands of men. This loss must fall heavier upon the man who depends upon his daily wage than upon those who have decided to fall back upon their savings. It is time that the workmen of this country were learning that for the millions of dollars they pay in salaries to the agitators they are receiving in return nothing but ceaseless trouble, enforced idleness and loss of the comforts of life. They are bidding for the destruction of their most precious possession—that of industrial liberty. Their investments in mobocracy are mighty poor investments."

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Penberg & Co.

WEST 14TH ST. Store Closes Saturdays at 1 P. M. During July and August.

Wonderful Friday Bargain Surprises. Fashionable Fall Suits, Skirts and Waists

Going to Friday: Shoppers at Astounding Low Prices. A Special Purchase of Handsome Fall Suits in advance styles will be offered at \$7.98, though they are worth up to double and triple that figure. Unfinished waists in blue or black, popular Louis XV. coat, 30 inches long, with shoulder caps, handkerchief-trimmed and finished with small buttons, silk-serge lined, dark skirts, handkerchief-trimmed and made from the same material, no suits with long corset coats, with all seams heavily strapped and skirts strapped to match all sizes at.....

Early Fall Waists. You'll pay 50c. the coming season for waists like these. We bought ridiculously low. No prospect of getting more to sell at such a figure very soon. Fancy chevrons, in plain white, or white with black polka dots, plaid fronts with pearl buttons, plaid back, large puff sleeves, newest stock, special to-morrow at.....

Walking Skirts at \$1.98. That Caught to Being \$3.98. A straight swing of two dollars. That's simple arithmetic, but it can't be for long, it's a too good a value. All wool suitings in mannish designs and attractive colorings, also fancy wool crapes, beautifully plaided and trimmed, special.....

Sailor Blouse Suits. Very Close to Half Value. You'll get your money's worth from the suit yet this season. And it will be a good suit for the beginning of next season—unless the boy is far harder than the average on his clothes. Desirable colors: attractively trimmed, thoroughly well made. Sizes 1 to 8; instead of 49c. each, special at.....

Wash Pants at 8c. Counterparts of them are bringing three times that price in many stores. Striped effects; well made and strongly sewed; sizes 3 to 8; per pair.....

Underwear & Hosiery. Women's Low Neck Fancy Ribbed Vests: extra large sizes, silk tape at neck and armholes; 29c. values, at.....

Children's Ribbed Life Thread Vests: silk tape in neck and sleeves, sizes 6 to 10 years; special at.....

Children's Black Cotton Stockings: "2 and 2" ribbed, double sole, heel and toe, very elastic, sizes 6 to 9 1/2; value 15c. per pair, special.....

Women's Imported Lace. Little Hose: allover lace openwork, regular 75c. hosiery, shown in 15 different patterns; special to-morrow at.....

Iron Cabinet Folding Beds. To-morrow we will place on sale a Special Purchase of Iron Cabinet Folding Beds as illustrated. The offering includes National wire spring. The beds fold up like a table, and are eminently suitable for rooms where space is limited.

2.6 ft. x 6 ft., value \$2.98, special at 1.98 3 ft. x 6 ft., value \$3.49, special at 2.48 3.6 ft. x 6 ft., value \$3.89, special at 2.98 4 ft. x 6 ft., value \$4.49, special at 3.48

Infants' Wear and Muslin Wear Under Price.

Infants' Long and Short Dresses, fine cambric and lawn; yokes trimmed with clusters of fine tucks and insertings of embroidery; 75c. values, at.....

Fine Cambric Chemise, round neck, trimmed with insertings of fine embroidery and finished with embroidery ruffles, instead of 75c. each special at.....

69c. Umbrellas at 35c. We bought a lavish number of these. Had to. No umbrella that we took to sell at 35c. would do to sell at Rotherberg's. So we took an enormous lot of better ones—THOROUGHLY RELIABLE ONES—to get the price down to a point that would be a credit to the store.

Fast black English gloria with steel rod, strong frames and natural wood handles, silver trimmed; for men, women and children.....

35c

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MEN'S Linen Handkerchiefs WOMEN'S

MEN'S LINEN HEMST'D H'DK'FS, 1/2, 3/4 and 1-inch hems, 19c each Doz. \$2.20

WOMEN'S HEMST'D H'DK'FS, unlaundered, hand-embroidered initial, 10c " " \$1.15

WOMEN'S FRENCH LINEN LACE EDGE HANDKERCHIEFS, 15c " " \$1.75

WOMEN'S FRENCH LINEN HEMST'D H'DK'FS, with colored border and initial, 25c ea. Doz. \$2.90

First Floor.

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no industry shall run without its consent. In its attempt to compel a recognition of its pretensions to sovereignty it relies not on reason, but upon coercion. It intimidates and the blindfold, in its continual preachments against law and its constant appeals to the better passions of men it is doing more than any other agency to indicate the mob spirit and to encourage the unfurling of the red flag of anarchy.

"The President of the Chicago Federation of Labor recently declared in an interview: 'The President deals a death blow to organized labor when he declares that he cannot discriminate in its favor. It sounds fair on the face of it, but without discrimination we are just where we started. What we have been fighting for is union labor to the exclusion of all other.'"

"These are the words of a conservative among union leaders, and they voice the sentiment of the agitators who do most to keep the mob spirit in the country. If you deny the right of their organization to commit illegal acts you are attempting to crush it. If organized labor has only lawful purposes it ought to be crushed."

"During the last year the attempts to force men to give allegiance to arbitrary laws that will control industry independent of the laws of the country have resulted in mob conditions in many of the leading centers. Supremacy of law and order has sustained not only many severe shocks, but the nation has also lost millions of dollars by the organized idleness of thousands of men. This loss must fall heavier upon the man who depends upon his daily wage than upon those who have decided to fall back upon their savings. It is time that the workmen of this country were learning that for the millions of dollars they pay in salaries to the agitators they are receiving in return nothing but ceaseless trouble, enforced idleness and loss of the comforts of life. They are bidding for the destruction of their most precious possession—that of industrial liberty. Their investments in mobocracy are mighty poor investments."

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Misses' dotted dimity, pique, linen and chambray shirt-waist suits. Skirts plain or tucked, waist tucked l.c. or medallion trimmed.

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Children's blouse or one-piece dresses in various materials and colors.

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